The following specific measures need to be highlighted:

(i) For certain category of item broad band licences will be issued.

(ii) The electronics components industry has been delicensed. Also cosumer durables are delicensed subject to the condition that the units would not draw upon the resources from the financial institutions.

(iii) Import of technology and foreign collaboration will be permitted in all areas of electronics. Units having foreign equity less than 40 per cent will be permitted in all areas.

(iv) For the following items, the technology will be acquired on a ccentralised basis to achieve economists of scales:

(a) Telephone Instruments.

(b) Electronic PABX Systems.

(c) Rural Automatic Exchanges.

(v) Development of small scale industry will be encouraged. Approval for a number of items have been decentralised to the level of State DIs. Investment limit for this sector has been revised to Rs. 35.0 lakhs and that for ancillary units to Rs. 45.0 lakhs.

(vi) For the sake of economies of scale, it is proposed to dereserve some of the components which are reserved for small scale sector.

(vii) Electronics units will be allowed to establish in any permissible location.

(viii) In the area of telecommunication, manufacture of telephones, EPABX, Teleprinters, fascimile equipment, data communication terminals etc. have been allowed in the private sector. Other items can also be taken up by private sector with Central/State Government participation of at least 51 per cent of the equity share.

(ix) In almost all areas of electronics, excluding consumer electronics, MRTP companies have been exempted from clearance under Section 21 and 22 of of MRTP Act. This is besides the increase in limit of MRTP investment of Rs. 20 crores to 100 crores.

(x) A new computer policy has been announced with emphasis on the manufacture of computers based on latest technology at prices comparable with international level and progressively increased indigenisation consistent with economic viability.

(xi) Import duty on raw materials. components and capital equipment has been reduced. In the case of computers, including software and black and white TV receivers upto 36 inches screen size, there is complete exemption from excise duty.

(xii) The import policy has been rationalised with a view to increase production.

(xiii) The Government is promoting appropriate applications of electronics to improve productivity, production quality, safety and quality of services.

हिन्दी में टेलीप्रिन्टरों, टेलेक्स, कम्प्यूटरों आदि की उपलब्धता

1320. **श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किसी भी भाषा के संवर्धन के लिये विशेषकर राजभाषा हिन्दी के संवर्धन के लिए आवश्यक 15 यांत्रिक सुविधाओं जैसे टेलीप्रिन्टरों, टैलेक्स, कम्प्यूटरों, शब्द संसाधन, विद्युत टंकण यंत्रों, पता लेखी यंत्रों आदि की उपलब्धता की स्थिति क्या है; और

(ख) राजभाषा के संवर्धन के लिये सभी मंत्रालयों, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों, विभागों

में यांत्रिक सुविधाएं कब तक उपलब्ध करा दी जाएंगी और उनकी क्या मांगें रही हैं अथवा क्या अभी भी यह मामला विचाराधीन है?

गृह मंत्री (श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव): (क) हिन्दी को राजभाषा के रूप में विकसित करने तथा इसके प्रयोग को अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाने के लिए देवनागरी टाइपराइटर (साधारण के अतिरिक्त पिन पवाइन्ट, बुलेटिन, पोर्टेबल तथा इलैक्ट्रिक), द्विभाषी इलैक्ट्रानिक टाइपराइटर, द्विभाषी (देवनागरी, रोमन) कम्प्यूटर, बहुभाषी वर्ड प्रोसेसर देवनागरी टेलीप्रिंटर, देवनागरी पतालेखा मशीन जैसे उपकरण बाजार में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों तथा सरकारी उपक्रमों को यह राय दी गई है कि वे अपने कार्यालयों के उपयोग के लिए द्विभाषी (देवनागरी, रोमन) इलैक्ट्रानिक उपकरण ही खरीदें। इलैक्ट्रानिक उपकरणों की खरीद तथा प्रावधान, संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों तथा सरकारी उपक्रमों के द्वारा अपनी-अपनी आवश्यकताओं तथा वित्तीय स्थिति के अनुसार किया जाता है।

Closing of Vijayawada Passport Office

1321. SHRI YALLA SESI BHUSHANA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number and location of passport offices, State-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to close the passport office at Vijayawada; if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the number of passport applications pending at present in the passport offices in Andhra Pradesh and the steps being taken for their early disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) There are 20 Passport Offices and 2 Passport Liaison Offices in different states in addition to 2 passport offices manned by the Union Territories Administration of Goa, Daman and Diu and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

State-wise greak up of the Passport Offices is given below:

S. No.	State	Passport office/ passport Liaison Office
1	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Hyderabad (ii) Vijayawada (The Government has since closed it w.e.f. 1-5-1986).
2	Assam	Guwahati (Also serves States of Nagaland, Meghalaya & Manipur and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram)
3	Bihar	Patna
4	Gujarat	Ahmedabad (Also serves the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli)
5	Himachal Pradesh	Simla (A Passport Liaison Office under the Regional Passport Office, Chandigarh).
6	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
7	Karnataka	Bangalore
8	Kerala	(i) Cochin (Also serves the Union Territory of Lakshadweep). (ii) Kozhikode (Also serves Mahe District of Union Territory of Pondicherry). (iii) Trivandrum- P.L.O